

Adair County News

VOLUME XXV

COLUMBIA, KENTUCKY, TUESDAY FEBRUARY 7, 1922

NUMBER 16

Kime-Cohover

Miss Hillious Marie Kime and Henry Conover were united in marriage at the Methodist parsonage at Medina, Friday, the ring ceremony being performed by Rev. Bryenton. There were no guests but the bride was attended by Ogretta Culbertson while Russell Fung acted as best man. Miss Kime wore a brown suit and hat to match while Miss Culbertson was also in brown. Immediately after the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Conover left for Cleveland where they remained for a few days, going to West Salem where they will live with the bride's grandmother. Mrs. Rapp, Mr. Conover, who is proprietor of a restaurant at West Salem, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. James Conover, Grandview-ave. Mrs. Conover the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sam Kime, also of Grandview-ave., was graduated from Wadsworth High school in 1917. After completing a business course she was engaged in office work, the last having been with the Wadsworth Salt Co. Best wishes are extended to the couple.—The Wadsworth Banner-Press.

Mrs. S. P. Miller and Mrs. J. F. Patteson Entertained.

Mrs. S. P. Miller and J. F. Patteson entertained at six o'clock dinner, on Thursday, Feb. 2, at the beautiful home of Dr. and Mrs. Miller, on Bomar Heights. The house was beautifully decorated in pot plants. The color scheme of pink and green were carried out in the four course dinner. After dinner the evening was spent in music and old-fashioned games. The invited guests were: Mesdames J. N. Coffey, Herbert Taylor, Gordon Montgomery, Allen Walker, O. C. Hamilton, Barksdale Hamlett, Fred Hill, George Stulte, Bruce Montgomery, W. A. Coffey, W. R. Myers, Sale Coffey, Eros Barger, A. D. Patteson, J. P. Miller, J. P. Hutchison, W. J. Flowers, Cleo Barger, W. B. Patteson, Richard Dohoney, John Lee Walker, Fred Myers, Lee Grissom, John D. Lowe, J. O. Russell, Lanie Staples and O. P. Miller, Evansville, Ind.

Card Party.

One of the most delightful events of the season was the 500 party given by Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Bill at their hospitable home on Tuesday evening. Games were enjoyed till a late hour when a delicious lunch of salads, sandwiches and hot chocolate were served. Those present were: Miss Minnie Triplett, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Eros Barger, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Cravens, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Reed, Mr. Irwin Fraser, Dr. and Mrs. C. M. Russell, Dr. and Mrs. W. J. Flowers.

Birthday Dinner.

Miss Lucile Patteson entertained a few of her friends at dinner on her tenth birthday Feb., 5th. The following were present: Elizabeth Montgomery, Nancy Montgomery, Kathryn Russell, Faith True Phillips, Ralph Chief, Russell Miller, Todd Jeffries and Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Coffey.

Lost.

A primer, with the names of Woodruff and Mary Walker Flowers in it. Finder will please return it to them as they prize their first school book.

The announcement of the birth of their daughter, Bessie Helen, Jan. 27, has just been received from Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Walker, of Bradfordsville, Kentucky.

Columbia Lodge No. 96 will meet next Friday night. Work in the first Columbia Chapter Friday night following. Work in the Mark Master.

An infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Rollin Stephenson died last Saturday night.

Mrs. Sam Bryant gave birth to a still born child Jan. 30th. She is still in a serious condition.

A Birthday Dinner.

On February 2, Mrs. Anna L. Walker very delightfully entertained in honor of her birthday.

All of her children and their families being present, except a son and daughter, who reside away from here. Though absent they were not forgotten. We missed them and wished they could have been with us. The others present were: Mesdames Nannie Flowers, Mary Caldwell, W. T. McFarland and Miss Sallie Diddle. The dinner was lovely. Everything heart could wish and so delightfully served by her daughters. She received several nice, useful presents, one being a new broom, which I am sure will always sweep clean for Mrs. Walker. The weather was ideal the sun shining in all its splendor, notwithstanding his majesty, the groundhog was to come forth. The time to say goodbye came too soon, all proclaiming they had spent a lovely day and wishing Mrs. Walker many happy returns of the day.

A Guest.

Strayed, from my place, a red sow will weigh 200 pounds, marked in both ears. Will pay a reward.

Charley Tupman.

Died in Texas.

Relatives here have been notified that J. H. Walker, who was familiarly called Judge, died in Hillsboro, Texas, Tuesday, January 31, a victim of pneumonia. He was a son of Mr. and Mrs. Scott Walker, his parents being natives of Columbia. He was a nephew of Mrs. Rena Paull and Mrs. P. W. Dohoney, this place. He was about 45 years old.

Missionary Meeting.

The Woman's Missionary Society of the Methodist Church will meet in the annex of the church, February 7, at 2:30 p.m. All members expected to be present and visitors cordially invited. Bible Lesson: Heralds of a New Day. Literary Topic: Havana, Cuba. Uncle Sam gave Cuba political freedom, the church must give her spiritual freedom. Come to the Missionary Society and hear how we are doing it.

Rev. Jos. E. Fulton, of Burnside, Ky., will preach at the Baptist church Sunday, Feb. 12th. Every body invited.

Boost.

Boost your city, boost your friend, Boost the lodge that you attend. Boost the street on which you're dwelling. Boost the goods that you are selling. Boost the people 'round about you; They can't get along without you; But success will quicker find them, If they know that you're behind them. Boost for every forward movement, Boost for every new improvement, Boost the man for whom you labor, Boost the stranger and the neighbor, Cease to be a chronic knocker, Cease to be a progress blocker. If you'd make your city better Boost it to the final letter.

New Building Going Up.

Mr. N. M. Tutt has started quite an extensive building on the alley, left side, just above the Baptist church. The foundation has been laid and the lumber is on the ground. It will be 80 feet long and 40 feet wide. At this time Mr. Tutt does not know for what it will be used. It will suit for a picture show, or a tobacco factory, and the floors could be made for a skating rink. It would also make quite a commodious machine shop. The work will be completed this coming spring.

Notice.

The firm of Hutchison & Patteson has dissolved partnership and all notes and accounts must be settled at once. Hutchison & Patteson

HAMBONE'S MEDITATIONS

DE OLE OMAN BIN WEAHIN'
MOUNIN' TWELL MISS LUCY
GIB 'ER DAT LOUD WAIS'
TOTHER DAY EN LAW.
MAN! SHE AIN' WEAHIN'
MOUNIN' NO MO--CEPN
JES' FUM DE WAIS' DOWN!!



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Shooting at Greensburg.

Last Tuesday afternoon a shooting occurred on the public square in Greensburg, in which E. Z. Taylor, who is the assistant cashier of the Peoples Bank, that place, shot James Skaggs three times about the body. Taylor is a young married man and Skaggs, who is about 20 years old, is single. He is a grandson of H. O. Smith, who many years ago, resided in Columbia. His father died ten or twelve years ago, and less than a year ago J. M. Howell, who is now the sheriff of Green county, married his mother.

When the news reached here it was announced that Skaggs was killed, but subsequently that report was corrected—that he was living and would probably recover. Taylor was arrested but immediately gave bond.

It is said here that the cause of the trouble was interfering with family affairs, but the truth of the cause will not be brought out until the examining trial.

Red top, clover and orchard grass seed for sale by J. F. Neat. See him before you buy.

Today.

Sure, this world is full of trouble—I ain't said it ain't.

Lord! I've had enough, an' double, Reason for complaint, Rain an' storm have come to fret me, Skies were often gray;

Thorns an' brambles have beset me On the road—but, say,

Ain't it fine today?

What's the use of always weepin', Makin' trouble last?

What's the use of always keepin' Thinkin' of the past?

Each must have his tribulation,

Water with his wine.

Life it ain't no celebration.

Trouble! I've had mine—

But today is fine.

It's today that I am livin'

Not a month ago.

Havin', losin', takin' givin',

As-time wils it so.

Yesterday a cloud of sorrow

Fell across the way;

It may rain again tomorrow,

It may rain—but, say,

Ain't it fine today?

—

All the Brethren of Gradyville

Lodge No. 251 F. & A. M., and breth-

ren of other lodges of same order, are

requested to be present at the next

regular meeting, Feb. 11th, 1922, as

there is work in the first and second

degress

E. R. Baker, Sec.

Plant beds are burning all over the county, and from statements we get from farmers, there will be a large tobacco crop put out in Adair county. Last year there was not more than a half crop set, but this year it will be unusually large. Both dark and Burley will be grown in this county.

Notice.

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Basket Ball Games.

An exciting game of basket ball played at the High School Gym last Friday night. The contending teams were Russell Springs school team against the Graded school team. The first half was remarkably fast and excitement ran high, but it showed that the local school team was in the lead and opinions were freely expressed that it would win out. The second half was not so fast, and when the game closed the Graded School had 48 scores to its credit and Russell Springs 15. Good order prevailed. A large audience was present.

Miss Leland Cox, aged 23, who killed her father, Crum Cox, in Taylor county, a few weeks ago, was given an examining trial last week and was held in the sum of \$5,000. She readily gave the bond, a number of prominent farmers, of Taylor county, signing same.

W. G. McKinney, who lives in the alley, near Tate Turpen's shop, was arrested by Deputy Sheriff S. F. Coffey and Town Marshal Collins last Friday morning, charged with bootlegging liquor. The case was called in Judge Jeffries court in the afternoon, the defendant waving an examination. The Judge fixed his bond at \$300 and the case goes until the March term of the Adair circuit court

Mr. James Cole, our Cumberland county agent, lost a very fine young mare a few days, since.

For Teachers.

Dear Superintendent:

As required by law the State Board of Education has selected the following texts upon which the questions on pedagogy for the coming year will be based:

(1) For Elementary Teacher's Certificate; "The Classroom Teacher" by Strayer and Engelhardt, published by the American Book Company, Cincinnati. Publishers' price F. O. B. Cincinnati—\$1.48.

(2) For State Certificate, State Diploma, and High School Certificate; "Methods of Teaching in High Schools" by Parker, published by Ginn & Company, Columbus, Ohio. Publishers' price F. O. B. Columbus—\$1.50.

All questions for teachers' examinations on the subject of Theory and Practice for the year 1922 will be based upon these texts, the Course of Study, and School Law. Please give this publicity through your local papers and make announcement to your teachers at the earliest possible date in order that they may prepare

Very truly,

Warren Peyton

State Examiner of Teachers

For Sale.

A house and lot in Columbia on Jamestown Street — See 12 ft

Barger Bros.

Rev. McGehee, of Union City, Tenn., filled the pulpit at the Baptist church last Sunday. A fair audience was out.

Mr. M. L. Mitchell, who lives one and a quarter miles out of Columbia, was in town a few days ago, looking better than usual. He is now quite an old man and he has been a constant reader all his life—until a few months ago—when his eye sight left him. He is deprived of his newspaper now which cause him considerable worry. His general health at this time is very good. He is an interesting man with whom to converse, as he has a wonderful store of information.

3 lbs. Granulated Sugar for 19c during our sale beginning Feb. 10th.

Racket Store.

Mr. A. D. Patteson's sale, last Saturday, was well attended and every thing sold well.

Guineas wanted. Call the News office.

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COMRADES OF PERIL



CHAPTER I.

Return of the Wanderer.

Shelby, alone in the buckboard, drove to the summit of the ridge, halting the broncs, as his eyes swept over the scene spread out below. The animals, their dusty sides streaked with sweat, stopped willingly after their sixty-mile trip from the Cottonwood.

Below was a deep, narrow valley, in the midst of which Ponca spread out along the bank of the creek that gave the town its name. To Shelby, wearied with the dull plains, here was a scene of beauty.

Just beyond there was life, fresh, luxuriant, sweet; running water, luscious green grass, and above all, that which he craved most, human companionship. To be sure, he knew Ponca of old, and possessed no illusions. Ugly, dirty, unkempt, Ponca made no pretense to either cleanliness, or respectability; it possessed no pride, no hope of a future. It seemed to recognize its destiny, and be content, a mere mushroom town of the frontier, an adjunct of the cattle trade, permitted to flourish today, but as certainly doomed to perish tomorrow.

The man who sat there on the ridge gazing down, the reins held idly in his hand, his eyes following the winding of the valley, was a perfectly natural part of the picture—he belonged. Beneath the tan and dust was a smoothly shaven face, a face of twenty-five, or twenty-six, the features strong, nose somewhat prominent, lips firm and full, with dark-gray eyes shadowed by heavy lashes. In truth, he appeared all man, a certain reckless gayety about him not to be mistaken, yet as evidently not to be lightly taken advantage of.

"It certainly beats h—l," he muttered, unconsciously aloud, "that a man should dream about visiting a dump like this. Shows what sort o' place Cottonwood is to make a fellow homesick for Ponca. Town looks kinder dead; no cattle in the corrals. H—l, what's the difference? There'll be some of the old bunch hangin' 'round, an' we'll make things hum for awhile. Come, broncs, jog along! Let's show Ponca we're a live outfit!"

It was a rough, curving descent, the trail in places barely wide enough for the wheels, but the driver never lost control, guiding the broncos with expert hand, until they finally swung about the edge of a great rock at the bottom, and went charging at full gallop into the main street. To better express the exuberance of his feelings at this return to civilization, and announce his arrival, Shelby whipped out his gun and began slattering the atmosphere, driving the animals frantic as the sharp reports rang out over their backs.

But if any sensation was expected, it signally failed to materialize. Ponca remained deserted, and unimpressed. Long experience had either rendered the inhabitants indifferent to such a display, or else the town had gone utterly dead. The silence and desolation caused Shelby to utter an oath, and suddenly swing his team up to a hitching rack in front of McCarthy's saloon, the door of which stood invitingly open. An instant the perplexed driver sat there, staring grimly about from end to end of the deserted street.

"What the h—l!" he ejaculated at last, "is up anyhow? Is this a graveyard I've got into? Lord, it can't be all the boys have got out; but something is sure dead wrong. Well, Mac's open anyhow. I'll go in and find out."

He sprang out over the wheel, stiffened from the long ride, yet standing erect nevertheless, and strode up the saloon steps and in through the open door. He had expected a welcome and this strange lack of interest on the part of the citizens of Ponca had already considerably chilled his enthusiasm.

Once inside, he stopped, staring about in even deeper perplexity. The big saloon was absolutely empty of patrons—the tables were unoccupied; no one was lined up in front of the long bar, and no sound of voices or of poker chips came down from the room above. The place seemed like a huge grave, and, for a brief moment, he even failed to perceive its only occupant—a red-mustached bartender in front of the mirror, indolently rubbing the luminous glass. Thoroughly angered by this time, Shelby advanced, his footsteps muffled by the sawdust on the floor.

"What the h—l is the matter with this dump?" he demanded savagely, his fist thumping the bar. "Oh, so it's you, is it, Moran? Well, are you all that's left in Ponca?"

The red-mustached one turned indifferently, yet managed to extend a rather limp hand in fraternal greeting. "That's 'bout the size of it, Tom," he admitted gravely. "Where yer been the last six months?"

"Over on the Cottonwood, ranching," he answered. "Not being altogether deaf, I did. Hullo, the procession is

about to start—so that's Old Calkins' girl, is it?"

The stage agent nodded.

"Yep; not so darned much to look at, either. I don't reckon I've seen her afore for a year."

Shelby could not have described what there was about the girl to interest him even slightly. As Mike said, there was not much to look at, and what there was had been rendered particularly hideous by the ill-fitting black dress in which she was dressed. She walked well, and she held her head straight up, a bit defiantly, looking neither to right nor left, as McCarthy led her forward by a grasp on one arm. The corners of her mouth drooped a trifle and her hair was drawn straight back and bound in a wisp. Altogether she made a rather pathetic picture, and this somehow impressed Shelby. He watched her stop at the head of the opened casket and look down at the face of the dead man. There was no sign of a tear, no semblance of a sob, and

is where he would quit. No doubt, he was honest enough in these intentions, yet the mood passed away so completely that before night he was again with the gang and had stowed away sufficient liquid refreshments to completely overcome any lingering recollection of any higher purpose. In this happy condition he finally wended his way across the street to the shelter of the hotel.

CHAPTER II.

Outlining a Plot

The Occidental hotel, Hicks proprietor, was merely a place in which one could sleep and eat, if one was thoroughly acclimated to border ideas of comfort. McCarthy, having no home of his own, roamed over his saloon, but was compelled to eat the Hicks brand of cooking, and, with many apologies therefor, had, on this particular occasion, the ex-reverend from Buffalo Gap as his honored guest. Shelby saw the two when he first entered, over in the farther corner and, as there chanced to be a vacant seat beside McCarthy, he made his slightly uncertain way in that direction and succeeded in safely establishing himself on the empty bench. The room was well filled with men, most of them still discussing the important event of the afternoon, and he soon became aware that the conversation of the two next to him bore upon the same subject.

Shelby stared at the smoking, greasy mess, outspread before him, prying open a soggy biscuit, and asked a question of McCarthy.

"How'd the collection come out, Mac?"

"What collection? Oh, for the gurl; 'bout five hundred, wa'n't it, reverend?"

"Four ninety-seven," said the preacher in his deep voice. "Quite an assistance for the young woman in this time of bereavement, as I am informed her father left little or no property."

"Property! Old Calkins! Well, I should say not. And what's more," the saloon-keeper becoming interested, "I don't see how that money's goin' ter do her much good. I was just talkin' ter the domine yere about her. Tom, what is she agoin' ter do? An' what hed this town ought ter do for her?"

"What do you mean? They done enough, ain't they, with that swell funeral an' five hundred bucks on top of it? What more would she expect?"

"She don't expect nuthin'. That ain't her style. I got an idee she won't even accept this bunch o' coln. She's the ornariest heifer I ever saw. But that's got no bearin' on us. She's an orphan, left yere in Ponca with no visible means of support. She's a decent girl; nobody ever said nuthin' against her, and the way it looks ter me we got a moral duty ter perform. Ain't that it, Reverend?"

"That is the thought I endeavored to convey," returned the visitor from Buffalo Gap seriously. "You heard me, I presume, young man?"

"Only the last few sentences," admitted Shelby. "I don't belong here, but just happened to drift in today."

"Tom's ranchin' over on the Cottonwood," interrupted McCarthy, "but he's a mighty straight guy, an' I'd like ter have him express his feelin's on this year idee o' yours, Reverend. It's rather a nwy one on me."

The preacher straightened up and cleared his throat.

"Well, here's the case of a young girl, seventeen or eighteen years old, who has had no experience whatever in life, suddenly left an orphan in this town, without any money or friends, so to speak. Where can she go? What can she do? There isn't a place she could earn a living here, excepting the dance hall; there isn't a place in this town she could call home. That is what I tried to make clear to Mr. McCarthy—that the men of this town ought to give her a chance. Mac here's a married man; got a wife and two daughters of his own back East and he cottoned to my idea right away."

"But what is your idea?"

"Marriage, sir—marriage; honorable matrimony. I even offer my services freely. The girl should be given a husband and a home; this would assure her future and relieve Ponca of every obligation. Do you see the point?"

"Yes," admitted Shelby, yet rather dazed at the project, "but there would seem to be certain obstacles in the way of such a scheme. No doubt you have considered these. Who, for instance, would marry her?"

"There isn't likely to be any trouble about that," confidently. "If she'd fix up she'd be a right good-looking girl, besides, she's got five hundred dollars to start with and that's more money than a lot of these gabazobs ever saw in all their lives. I'll bet there's fifty men in Ponca that would jump at the chance."

"Rounders and tin-horns."

"Some of them—sure. But there would be some decent fellows among them. That's about how we figured it, McCarthy?"

The saloonkeeper nodded.

"There's quite a few of the right kind 'round Ponca, Tom, who'd be mighty glad to get a decent woman and settle down. I could name a half dozen right now. What I ain't so sure 'bout is the gurl."

TO BE CONTINUED

The Lexington congregation refused to accept the resignation of Dr. J. W. Porter. He is one of the leading Baptist ministers of the State.

Colds & Headache

"For years we have used Black-Draught in our family, and I have never found any medicine that could take its place," writes Mr. H. A. Stacy, of Bradyville, Tenn. Mr. Stacy, who is a Rutherford County farmer, recommends Black-Draught as a medicine that should be kept in every household for use in the prompt treatment of many little ills to prevent them from developing into serious troubles.

THEDFORD'S BLACK-DRAUGHT

"It touches the liver and does the work," Mr. Stacy declared. "It is one of the best medicines I ever saw for a cold and headache. I don't know what we would do in our family if it wasn't for Black-Draught. It has saved us many dollars . . . I don't see how any family can hardly go without it. I know it is a reliable and splendid medicine to keep in the house. I recommend Black-Draught highly and am never without it."

At all druggists.

Accept No Imitations

J. S.

Comrades of Peril

BY RANDALL PARRISH

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& CO.



A REAL WESTERN STORY and an Unusual Love Story. If you know Randall Parrish's novels you know they are never disappointing—strong men, brave, lovable women; virility of action, smashing adventures and the charm of the great outdoors. They keep the reader close to their pages, and this one is no exception.

Soon to appear serially in these columns. You will want to read it!

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is one of those smashing western tales big with adventure, stirring in action and representative of the strongest and most interesting types native to a great environment. It is

Randall Parrish

where he no doubt loves to be; dealing with thrills, dramatic purposes, mystery, suspense and best of all—charming romance. If you have read "The Strange Case of Cavendish," "Beyond the Frontier," "The Red Mist," "Love Under Fire," "Beth Novel," "When Wilderness Was King," or any one of nearly a score that have come from his busy pen, you know what to expect. In each story there is generally a surprise, something different. In this case the unique feature is in a strange marriage—an unconventional romance.

Coming as a Serial in this Paper

Watch for It!

Breeding.

As it has been sometime since I have seen a letter from this place, I will come in again.

The cold weather is making the loafer's gather around the stove and talk together about what a large tobacco crop they are going to raise this year.

We have been having lots of sickness. Dr. H. B. Simpson, who has been confined with la-gripe, is able to be out again.

Rollin Branham is very sick with pneumonia at this writing.

Mr. E. A. York sold his house and lot to Mr. Muncy Coomer last week.

O. C. Cowan, the shoe drummer, of Albany, called on the merchants of this place, last week.

The winter school of this place is progressing nicely under Prof. Sanford Hurt.

The candy breaking at Mr. Sam Roe's was very much enjoyed by the young folks last Tuesday night.

Its a girl at Elroy Rupe's christianed: Annye Elizabeth.

Mrs. W. F. Alexander, of Burkesville, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. H. B. Simpson.

Miss Amah Phelps, of Columbia, is at Mr. Edgar Reece's teaching music.

Mr. Frank Wheeler and family, who have been visiting their sister, Mr. and Mrs. Y. W. Simpson, have moved to their new home near Gradyville.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Breeding visited Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Brantham Saturday and Sunday.

Mrs. Herman Roach spent a few days of last week with her sister, Mrs. A. C. Froedge.

On the 22nd, the death angel visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Elbert Pulliam, and claimed for its victim their little daughter, Dorothy Dimple, age 3 years and two months. She was sick only a few days with Bronchial pneumonia. All was done for her that loving hands could do. The remains were laid to rest in the Chestnut Grove cemetery in the presence of a large crowd of relatives and friends. Her

grave was covered with many beautiful flowers. This community extends its sympathy to the bereaved father and mother.

Montpelier.

The health of this community is very good at present.

Miss Ophelia Reece and Mr. Samuel Taylor and his little sister, Clarice entered school at L. W. T. S. the first of the year.

Miss Belle Acree is visiting her cousins, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Goff.

Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Duvall have been visiting relatives and friends on Cumberland river for the last few weeks.

Mr. Meldrum Scholl was in our midst one day this week buying turkey hens.

Mr. J. Z. Conover and Mr. J. C. Goff were in town one day this week.

Mr. R. T. Bennett our most up-to-date timber dealer is delivering walnut logs to Columbia.

Mr. Sam Potts, of Whetstone, Ky., is visiting friends at Montpelier this week.

Mr. Winston Grider made a business trip to town one day this week.

Mr. Jene Lawhorn, of Glensfork has moved to the property of Homer Balanger near Joppa.

Mrs. Gwin Bradshaw is very sick at this writing.

Miss Mittie Bennett has entered school at Glensfork.

People of this community are getting ready to burn their tobacco beds. They are planning for large crops this year.

Mr. Charles Sanders, of Colo. is visiting his parents Mr. and Mrs. Frank Sanders, near Joppa.

D. S. Taylor made a business trip to Columbia one day last week.

Mr. Otis Lewis, of Glensfork, was in our neighborhood buying hogs a few days ago.

Mr. Blakey the hog buyer of Russell county passed through with a nice bunch of hogs.

Miss Pearl Bradshaw, who teaches at Jamestown, spent Saturday and Sunday with her parents of this place.

Mr. Rollin Willis is on the sick list.

Miss Kate Acree has returned home from visiting friends at Montpelier.

Mr. John Ross, of Creelsboro, passed through our midst en route to Russell Springs.

Mr. C. P. Duvall and Mr. Booher, of this place spent the day with Mr. Dewey Stapp, of Dent Ky., Sunday.

Mrs. Samuel H. Halley, of Fayette county, has been appointed General Manager of the Storage Department of the Burley Association.

The News \$1.50 in Ky.

Res. Phoebe 13-B. Business Phone 13-A

Dr. J. N. Murrell

—DENTIST—

Office, Front Rooms Jeffries' Bldg.

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See My Big Line of Clothing And Shoes

New Styles and Low Prices. Ladies, Ready-to-wear Dresses, Ladies' and Gents Underwear. Come Early for the Best Bargains.

Chevrolet Automobiles Are Now Down.

490 Touring Car \$525.00. Roadster 525.00. Light Delivery \$525.00.

They are Durable and Easy Running.

NEW PRICES ON

BUGGIES AND WAGONS.

I have a large supply of the very best makes and I am selling them at living prices. Riding and walking plows, all kinds at LIBERAL DISCOUNT for CASH.

It matters not what you need on the farm, I can please you in the article and price.

I have also a Full Line of General Merchandise.

WOODSON LEWIS

GREENSBURG, - - - - - KENTUCKY.

Williamson, W. Va.

Jan. 15, 1921.

Editor News:

Please be advised that my address for the present will be Box 141, Williamson, W. Va., and you can send my News to above address. I think I missed the last two editions, but I hope to get the remaining numbers of the paper as it is always welcome to my attention.

Business in the mining fields of West Virginia is very dull at present but it is thought that conditions will soon be better.

many of the mines have shut down entirely, due to the lack of orders and not to the labor disturbances which was recently a very annoying factor in this field.

Many miners are out of work but to a great extent, I think it is their fault. They are not the kind of workers the employer is looking for and consequently the better man has the better job.

I am at present with the Norfolk and Western Railway Company, working in the mining department here at Williamson. We have one of the most up-to-date mines in this field and are doing a big business.

Very truly yours,

R. T. Garnett.

Dirigo.

The farmers are making good use of the pretty weather clearing and preparing for a crop.

The Sunday School at Independence is progressing nicely with good attendance.

Mr. Luther England and family, of Sparksville, visited Uncle Matthew Wooten Sunday.

Enus Hunter, of color, has removed from this place to Crocus where he will remain through the year.

Several from this place attended the singing at Mr. J. E. Rossen's Saturday night and all reported a nice time.

Mr. W. A. Janes made a business trip to Columbia one day this week.

Mr. Ace Pelton and Mose Wooten are moving a saw mill to this place. We hope they will be successful with their mill as it is badly needed in this community.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Morrison of Gadberry, visited the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Tom Wooten, Saturday night and Sunday.

Mr. Talt Bradshaw and Clifton Scott are working some timber purchased from G. N. Stone at their place.

Mr. Edgar Reece, of Breeding,

Columbia Barber Shop

MORAN & LOWE

A Sanitary Shop, where both Satisfaction and Gratification are Guaranteed.

Give us a Trial and be Convinced.

was in our midst one day this week looking after hogs.

What Is Friendship?

It is a sunbeam playing on the mountain side, that vanishes when a cloud of sorrow or untruth overshadows? Ah no! true friendship is the loving administering hand maiden down in the valley of sorrow when the sharp strings of injustice persecute and prosperity may fail to find its way. True friendship is a diadem rare but awarded often enough to light the way and lighten the burdens, even though the valley of the shadow of death that one write, "And what is friendship but a name," in the interrogative, but lowered the highest ideals. Friendship is not merely

"a sound that lulls to sleep." Friendship is a boon heaven born and heaven sent, and will stand the ravages of time, of untruth

HENRY W. DEPP,

DENTIST

Am permanently located in Columbia.

All Classes of Dental Work Done. Crowning and Inlay Work a Specialty.

All Work Guaranteed. Office: next door to post office.

W. A. Coffey

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

Office Second Floor, Court House, West Side, Adjoining Court Room.

COLUMBIA, KY.

and malice.— From Masonic Home Journal.

Adair County News

Published On Tuesdays

At Columbia, Kentucky.

J. E. MURRELL, EDITOR
MRS. DAISY HAMLETT, MGR

A Democratic Newspaper devoted to the interest of the city of Columbia and the People of Adair and adjoining Counties.

Entered at the Columbia Post-office as second mail matter.

TUESDAY FEB. 7, 1922.

SPECIAL ADVERTISING PRICES
in Kentucky \$1.50
ide of Kentucky 2.00
All Subscriptions \$1.00
Vance

ANNOUNCEMENTS

FOR THE ELECTION OF JUDGE

We are authorized to announce that Judge D. A. McCall is a candidate for Judge of the Court of Appeals, Third District, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce that H. L. James, of Elizabethtown, Hardin county, is a Democratic candidate for Appellate Judge in this the Third District, subject to the August primary.

Mr. Cary, the Representative from Cumberland and Clinton, has introduced a bill in the Legislature asking that Burkesville be made a fifth class city.

The Cundiff Johnson contest for a seat in the Legislature, has been settled by Johnson being ousted. The contest cost the State \$2045.57. The Legislative district is made up of Lee and Breathitt counties.

Senator Ernst has had a little dealing with Congressman Bob Thomas. We take it that what Thomas said was a plenty, as the Senator failed to come back. When a man tackles Thomas he soon learns that he is fooling with a buzz saw.

Notwithstanding the fact that whisky drinkers are being poisoned, dying daily throughout the country from drinking rectified whisky, the sale goes on. It is known that denatured alcohol is being mixed with moonshine liquor, and whenever it is drunk death is sure to follow.

The Louisville Post and the Louisville Times both favor the teaching of the higher critics in our schools. It is a position that in our judgment but few religionists can tolerate. There are a sufficient number of unbelievers now, but if evolution is continued to be taught in some of our colleges there will be many more.

Five persons who were with a lynching party, have been tried and sentenced to life imprisonment in the penitentiary in Oklahoma City. Men who undertake and do take the law in their own hands should be punished. We believe in the law, and we further believe when a man is arraigned before a Court of Justice he will get justice.

It is now claimed that the Knickerbocker Theater, Washington, D. C., where so many lives were lost a few nights ago, by the roof caving in, was poorly built, the roof not being framed right, and the material inferior. If it can be established that the contractor turned over an inferior job of work, causing the death



H. L. JAMES

Democratic Candidate for Appellate Judge in this the Third District.

of more than one hundred people and the wounding of as many more, he should receive the severest penalty.

Cordell Hull, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, is in urgent need of funds to supply literature and educational data for which he is receiving requests from all parts of the country. He is confident that the Democrats will win the next campaign but he wants to advise the voting population of what has been going on in the last eighteen months. Persons who are willing to donate should send their subscriptions to the Democratic National Committee, 441, Woodward Building, Washington D. C.

Chief of Police Charles Gurley, of Irvine, Ky., was shot to death last Sunday night by Harris Daniels. At first it looked like wilful murder had been perpetrated but from developments since the shooting it looks like Daniels will be acquitted. The two men had quarreled, and when the officer undertook to arrest Daniels he was in a high state of intoxication. A bottle containing moonshine whisky was taken from him a short time before he was killed. He had been a terror to moonshiners, but at the same time consuming their goods.

Since writing the above Daniel has been tried and acquitted.

EQUAL RIGHTS.

There seems to be an effort on the part of some politicians to create a sentiment in favor of holding a convention to nominate a State ticket in 1923, but the people in the country districts do not look with favor upon a plan which would give a few men the opportunity to say who shall be nominees. Those who attended the last convention held to nominate a State ticket, remember the Music Hall Convention, and do not want to see in 1923 a repetition of 1899.

Woodrow Wilson advocated primaries and opposed boss rule. The Democrats wrote the primary election law in 1912, and the Democratic Convention held in 1919 denounced the Republicans for violating the primary law. In 1920 the Republican legislature amended the primary law so that the party committee could force a convention on the people.

If the Democratic State Central

Summershade.

Most all of the last year's crop of tobacco has been sold at very satisfactory prices.

Greensburg is preparing a new pool warehouse, which we hope will be a great benefit to our farmers.

Most of our farmers are feeding their surplus corn to hogs as there isn't much need of the corn otherwise.

Old king winter has been shaking his icy mantle over our heads until we are learning how to shiver.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed Dohoney and children were the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Allen Squires last Saturday night and Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Wilcoxsin. Mr. and Mrs. Homer Squires Mr. and Mrs. Bramlette Squires and daughter, Lorane, were the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Hobson Posy last Sunday.

Misses Gay and Lorane Squires visited Mr. and Mrs. Charley Thomas a few Sundays ago.

Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Landis visited Rev. and Mrs. Claud Squires last Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins Howard visited Mr. and Mrs. Marvin Bingham last Sunday.

Hobson Posy bought a fine Jersey cow from Boice Skaggs, of Greensburg, for sixty dollars.

Mr. and Mrs. Lester Squires returned home from Burdick last Monday, where they had been the guest of the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joe Beard.

Mrs. Jennie Squires and son Lucian, visited Mrs. Squires parents last week, Mr. and Mrs.

H. P. COFFEE CO.

MESS. RUSSELL & CO.,

Columbia, Ky.

Gentlemen:

There was a very nice increase in your Coffee sales last year judging from your purchases from us, which amounted to 2000 pounds more in 1921 than the year before.

For your additional information we are giving you below figures showing the of orders filled for you, both years.

1920 8,200 pounds 1921 10,200

This is a splendid growth and it certainly must indicate the quality, value, treatment and service which set only it apart from all others but gained much new trade.

With that policy firmly established we are sure you will be especially pleased with our Coffees, and we assure you that we are not in the least of our Coffees. By giving you the best we have to offer, we do our best.

Assuring you of our appreciation of your business and trying to make the best possible care. Very truly yours,

OUR PRICES RIGHT

ON

Mens Hats, Caps, Clothing, Shoes,
Shirts and Underwear

ALSO

Ladies and Children's Dress Goods Shoes
and Notions.

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY ON

FURNITURE

Davenports. Single and Double Beds, Chairs
Etc., Rugs, Carpets, Mattresses
and Blankets.

SEE US BEFORE BUYING

Dohoney & Dohoney

(Successors to ALBIN MURRAY)

Alfred Parson and daughter,
Miss Bertie, of Portland.

Rev. Claud Squires filled his regular appointment at Summershade last fourth Sunday, although the weather was very inclement.

Several friends and relatives met in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Bramlett Squires on the second day of February to celebrate Mr. Squires 55th birthday. The table

fairly groaned under the weight of good things which were prepared by Mrs. Squires. The day was enjoyed by all present.

P. C. Dix, Secretary of the Kentucky Y. M. C. A., will sail for Geneva, where he is to do special work.

NOTICE:

Having resumed operations, since our recent burn-out, we have had several calls for Kerosine. We wish to announce that we are going to install a de-orderizing system, and for this reason we will not put any Kerosine on the market until we get this system installed.

For the present we have both high and low gravity Gasoline on the market, and we invite your attention to our motto of PATRONIZING HOME INDUSTRY.

As soon as we get this de-orderizing system installed and go to turning out an A-1 Kerosine, you will be notified through the columns this page.

The Carnahan Oil Refining Co
C. J. Davidson, Mgr.
Creelsboro, Kentucky.

Some Aspects of the Farmers' Problems

By BERNARD M. BARUCH

(Reprinted from Atlantic Monthly)

I The whole rural world is in a ferment of unrest, and there is an unceasing volume and intensity of demand, if not angry, protest, and an ominous swarming of occupational conferences, interest groupings, political movements and propaganda. Such a tumult cannot but arrest our attention. Indeed, it demands our careful study and examination. It is not likely that six million aloof and ruggedly independent men have come together and banded themselves into active unions, societies, farm bureaus, and so forth, for no sufficient cause.

Investigation of the subject conclusively proves that, while there is much emanation of grievances and misconception of remedies, the farmers are right in complaining of wrongs being endured, and right in holding that it is feasible to relieve their ills with benefit to the rest of the community.

Take being the case of an industry that contributes, in the raw material form alone, about one-third of the national annual wealth production and is the means of livelihood of about 42 per cent of the population, it is obvious that the subject is one of grave concern. Not only do the farmers make up one-half of the nation, but the well-being of the other half depends upon them.

So long as we have nations, a wise political economy will aim at a large degree of national self-sufficiency and self-containment. Rome fell when the food supply was too far removed from the belly. Like her, we shall destroy our own agriculture and extend our sources of food distantly and precariously, if we do not see to it that our farmers are well and fairly paid for their services. The farm gives the nation men as well as food. Cities derive their vitality and are forever removed from the country, but an unenriched countryside exports intelligence and retains unintelligence. Only the lower grades of mentality and character will remain on, or seek the farm, unless agriculture is capable of being pursued with contentment and adequate compensation. Hence, to enrich and impoverish the farmer is to dry up and contaminate the vitality of the nation.

The war showed convincingly how dependent the nation is on the full productivity of the farms. Despite European efforts, agricultural production kept only a few weeks or months ahead of consumption, and that only by increasing the acreage of certain staple crops at the cost of reducing that of others. We ought not to forget that lesson when we ponder over the farmer's problems. They are truly economic problems, and there should be no attempt to deal with them as if they were purely selfish demands of a clear-cut group, antagonistic to the rest of the community. It should be considered agriculture in the light of broad national policy, just as we consider oil, coal, steel, dye stuffs, and so forth, as shrews of national strength. Our growing population and a higher standard of living demand increasing food supplies, and wool, cotton, hides, and the rest. The disappearance of free or cheap fertile land, additional acreage and increased yields can come only from costly effort. This we need not expect from an impoverished or unhappy rural population.

It will not do to take a narrow view of the rural discontent, or to appraise it from the standpoint of yesterday. This is peculiarly an age of flux and change and new deals. Because living always has been so no longer means that it is righteous, or always shall be so. More, perhaps, than ever before, there is a widespread feeling that all human relations can be improved by taking thought, and that is not becoming for the reasoning animal to leave his destiny largely to chance and natural incidence.

Prudent and orderly adjustment of production and distribution in accordance with consumption is recognized as wise management in every business that of farming. Yet, I venture to say, there is no other industry for which it is so important to the public—to the city-dweller—that produce should be sure, steady, and increasing, and that distribution should be in proportion to the need. The unorganized farmers naturally act blindly and impulsively and, in consequence, surfeit and dearth, accompanied by disconcerting price-variations harass the consumer. One year potato prices rot in the fields because of excess production, and there is a scarcity of the things that have been displaced to make way for the expansion of the potato acreage; next year the puny and farmers mass their fields on some other crop, and potatoes enter the class of luxuries; and so on.

Agriculture is the greatest and fundamentally the most important of our American industries. The cities are but the branches of the tree of national life, the roots of which go deep into the land. We all flourish or decline with the farmer. So, when we of the cities read of the present unusual distress of the farmers, of a sum of six billion dollars in the farm value of their crops in a single year

of their inability to meet mortgages or to pay current bills, and how, seeking relief from their ills, they are planning to form pools, inaugurate farmers' strikes, and demand legislation abolishing grain exchanges, private cattle markets, and the like, we ought not hastily to brand them as economic heretics and highwaymen, and hurl at them the charge of being seekers of special privilege. Rather, we should ask if their trouble is not ours, and see what can be done to improve the situation. Purely from self-interest, if for no higher motive, we should help them. All of us want to get back permanently to "normalcy"; but it is reasonable to hope for that condition unless our greatest and most basic industry can be put on a sound and solid permanent foundation? The farmers are not entitled to special privileges; but are they not right in demanding that they be placed on an equal footing with the buyers of their products and with other industries?

II Let us, then, consider some of the farmer's grievances, and see how far they are real. In doing so, we should remember that, while there have been, and still are, instances of purposeful abuse, the subject should not be approached with any general imputation to existing distributive agencies of deliberately intentional oppression, but rather with the conception that the marketing of farm products has not been modernized.

An ancient evil, and a persistent one, is the undergrading of farm products, with the result that what the farmers sell as of one quality is resold as of a higher. That this sort of chicanery should persist on any important scale in these days of business integrity would seem almost incredible, but there is much evidence that it does so persist. Even as I write, the newspapers announce the suspension of several firms from the New York Produce Exchange for exporting to Germany as No. 2 wheat a whole load of grossly inferior wheat mixed with oats, chaff and the like.

Another evil is that of inaccurate weighing of farm products, which, it is charged, is sometimes a matter of dishonest intention and sometimes of protective policy on the part of the local buyer, who fears that he may "weigh out" more than he "weighs in."

A greater grievance is that at present the field farmer has little or no control over the time and conditions of marketing his products, with the result that he is often underpaid for his products and usually overcharged for marketing service. The difference between what the farmer receives and what the consumer pays often exceeds all possibility of justification. To cite a single illustration. Last year, according to figures attested by the railways and the growers, Georgia watermelon-raisers received on the average 7.5 cents for a melon, the railroads got 12.7 cents for carrying it to Baltimore and the consumer paid one dollar, leaving 78.8 cents for the service of marketing and its risks, as against 20.2 cents for growing and transporting. The hard annals of farm-life are replete with such commentaries on the crudeness of present practices.

Nature prescribes that the farmer's "goods" must be finished within two or three months of the year, while financial and storage limitations generally compel him to sell them at the same time. As a rule, other industries are in a continuous process of finishing goods for the markets; they distribute as they produce, and they can curtail production without too great injury to themselves or the community; but if the farmer restricts his output, it is with disastrous consequences, both to himself and to the community.

The average farmer is busy with production for the major part of the year, and has nothing to sell. The bulk of his output comes on the market at once. Because of lack of storage facilities and of financial support, the farmer cannot carry his goods through the year and dispose of them as they are currently needed. In the great majority of cases, farmers have to entrust storage—in warehouses and elevators—and the financial carrying of their products to others.

Farm products are generally marketed at a time when there is a congestion of both transportation and finance—when cars and money are scarce. The outcome, in many instances, is that the farmers not only sell under pressure, and therefore at a disadvantage, but are compelled to take further reductions in net returns, in order to meet the charges for the service of storing, transporting, financing, and ultimate marketing—which charges they claim, are often excessive, bear heavily on both consumer and producer, and are under the control of those performing the services. It is true that they are relieved of the risks of a changing market by selling at once; but they are quite will-

ing to take the unfavorable chance, if the favorable one also is theirs and they can retain for themselves a part of the service charges that are uniform, in good years and bad, with high prices and low.

While, in the main, the farmer must sell, regardless of market conditions, at the time of the maturity of crops, he cannot suspend production in toto. He must go on producing if he is to go on living, and if the world is to exist. The most he can do is to curtail production a little or alter its form, and that—because he is in the dark as to the probable demand for his goods—may be only to jump from the frying pan into the fire, taking the consumer with him.

Even the dairy farmers, whose output is not seasonal, complain that they find themselves at a disadvantage in the marketing of their productions, especially raw milk, because of the high costs of distribution, which they must ultimately bear.

III

Now that the farmers are stirring, thinking, and uniting as never before to eradicate these inequalities, they are subjected to stern economic lectures, and are met with the accusation that they are demanding, and are the recipients of, special privileges. Let us see what privileges the government has conferred on the farmers. Much has been made of Section 6 of the Clayton Anti-Trust Act, which purported to permit them to combine with immunity, under certain conditions. Admitting that, nominally, this exemption was in the nature of a special privilege,—though I think it was so in appearance rather than in fact,—we find that the courts have nullified it by judicial interpretation. Why should not the farmers be permitted to accomplish by co-operative methods what other business are already doing by co-operation in the form of incorporation? If it be proper for men to form by fusion of existing corporations or otherwise, a corporation that controls the entire production of a commodity, or a large part of it, why is it not proper for a group of farmers to unite for the marketing of their common products, either in one or in several selling agencies? Why should it be right for hundred thousand corporate shareholders to direct 25 or 30 or 40 per cent of an industry, and wrong for a hundred thousand co-operative farmers to control a no larger proportion of the wheat crop, or cotton, or any other product?

The Department of Agriculture is often spoken of as a special concession to the farmers, but in its commercial results, it is of as much benefit to the buyers and consumers of agricultural products as to the producers, or even more. I do not suppose that anyone opposes the benefits that the farmers derive from the educational and research work of the department, or the help that it gives them in working out improved cultural methods and practices, in developing better yielding varieties through breeding and selection, in introducing new varieties from remote parts of the world and adapting them to our climate and economic condition, and in devising practical measures for the elimination or control of dangerous and destructive animal and plant diseases, insect pests, and the like. All these things manifestly tend to stimulate and enlarge production, and their general beneficial effects are obvious.

It is complained that, whereas the law restricts Federal Reserve banks to three months' time for commercial paper, the farmer is allowed six months on his notes. This is not a special privilege, but merely such a recognition of business conditions as makes it possible for country banks to do business with country people. The crop farmer has only one turnover a year, while the merchant and manufacturer have many. Incidentally, I note that the Federal Reserve Board has just authorized the Federal Reserve banks to discount export paper for a period of six months, to conform to the nature of the business.

The Farm Loan banks are pointed to as an instance of special government favor for farmers. Are they not rather the outcome of laudable efforts to equalize rural and urban conditions? And about all the government does there is to help set up an administrative organization and lend a little credit at the start. Eventually the farmers will provide all the capital and carry all the liabilities themselves. It is true that Farm Loan bonds are tax exempt; but so are bonds of municipal light and traction plants, and new housing is to be exempt from taxation, in New York, for ten years.

On the other hand, the farmer reads of plans for municipal housing projects that run into the billions, of hundreds of millions annually spent on the merchant marine; he reads that the railways are being favored with increased rates and virtual guarantees of earnings by the government, with the result to him of an increased toll on all that he sells and all that he buys. He bears of many manifestations of governmental concern for particular industries and interests. Rescuing the railways from insolvency is undoubtedly for the benefit of the country as a whole, but what can be of more general benefit than encouragement of ample production of the principal necessities of life and their even flow from contented producers to satisfied consumers?

Whilst it may be conceded that special governmental aid may be necessary in the general interest, we must all agree that it is difficult to see why agriculture and the production and distribution of farm products are not accorded the same opportunities that are provided for other businesses; especially as the enjoyment by the farmer of such opportunities would appear to be even more contributory to the gen-

eral good than in the case of other industries. The spirit of American democracy is unalterably opposed, alike to enacted special privilege and to the special privilege of unequal opportunity that arises automatically from the failure to correct glaring economic inequalities. I am opposed to the injection of government into business, but I do believe that it is an essential function of democratic government to equalize opportunity, so far as it is within its power to do so, whether by the repeal of archaic statutes or the enactment of modern ones. If the anti-trust laws keep the farmers from endeavoring scientifically to integrate their industry while other industries find a way to meet modern conditions without violating such statutes, then it would seem reasonable to find a way for the farmers to meet them under the same conditions. The law should operate equally in fact. Repairing the economic structure on one side is no injustice to the other side which is in good repair.

We have traveled a long way from the old conception of government as merely a defensive and policing agency; and regulatory, corrective, or equalizing legislation, which apparently is of a special nature, is often of the most general beneficial consequences. Even the First Congress passed a tariff act that was avowedly for the protection of manufacturers; but a protective tariff always has been defended as a means of promoting the general good through a particular approach; and the statute books are filled with acts for the benefit of shipping, commerce, and labor.

IV

Now, what is the farmer asking? Without trying to catalogue the remedial measures that have been suggested in his behalf, the principal proposals that bear directly on the improvement of his distributing and marketing relations may be summarized as follows:

First: storage warehouses for cotton, wool, and tobacco, and elevators for grain, of sufficient capacity to meet the maximum demand on them at the peak of the marketing period. The farmer thinks that either private capital must furnish these facilities, or the state must erect and own the elevators and warehouses.

Second: weighing and grading of agricultural products, and certification thereof, to be done by impartial and disinterested public inspectors (this is already accomplished to some extent by the federal licensing of weighers and graders), to eliminate underpaying, overcharging, and unfair grading, and to facilitate the utilization of the stored products as the basis of credit.

Third: a certainty of credit sufficient to enable the marketing of products in an orderly manner.

Fourth: the Department of Agriculture should collect, tabulate, summarize, and regularly and frequently publish and distribute to the farmers, full information from all the markets of the world, so that they shall be as well informed of their selling position as buyers now are of their buying position.

Fifth: freedom to integrate the business of agriculture by means of consolidated selling agencies, co-ordinating and co-operating in such way as to put the farmer on an equal footing with the large buyers of his products, and with commercial relations in other industries.

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As an example of integration, take the steel industry, in which the model is the United States Steel Corporation, with its iron mines, its coal mines, its lake and rail transportation, its ocean vessels, its by-product coke ovens, its blast furnaces, its open hearth and Bessemer furnaces, its rolling mills, its tube mills and other manufacturing processes that are carried to the highest degree of finished production compatible with the large trade it has built up. All this is generally conceded to be to the advantage of the consumer. Nor does the steel corporation inconsiderately dump its products on the market. On the contrary, it so acts that it is frequently a stabilizing influence, as is often the case with other large organizations. It is master of its distribution as well as of its production. If prices are not satisfactory, Nor does the steel corporation inconsiderately dump its products on the market. 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By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D.
Teacher of English Bible in the Moody
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LESSON FOR FEBRUARY 12

ELISHA AND THE SHUNAMMITE WOMAN

LESSON TEXT—II Kings 4:8-37.

GOLDEN TEXT—Verily, verily, I say unto you, the hour is coming, and now is, when the dead shall hear the voice of the Son of God; and they that hear shall live.—John 5:25.

REFERENCE MATERIAL—John 11:1-16.

PRIMARY TOPIC—Elisha Brings a Boy to Life.

YOUNG TOPIC—How Elisha Brought a Boy to Life.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—Elisha Helping in a Home.

YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—Our Ministry of Comfort and Help.

1. The Shunammite's Hospitality to Elisha (vv. 8-11).

2. Its nature (vv. 8-11). "She constrained him to eat bread" (vv. 8-9). As a result of her earnest entreaty, as often as he passed by her house he turned in to eat bread. She received a prophet in the name of a prophet.

3. Elisha Endeavors to Repay Her Kindness (vv. 12-17).

4. He offers to ask a favor from the king or head of the army (v. 13). This offer implies that Elisha had influence at the royal court. The woman's reply shows her truly to be a great woman. She did not desire to change the calm and quiet of her home for a place even in the royal court. Her answer also shows that her motive in extending generosity to the prophet was entirely unselfish, purely because he was God's prophet.

5. Elisha announces the giving of a son to her (vv. 16, 17). Through inquiry of Gehazi it was discovered that this woman was childless. So the prophet made known to her that in about a year from that time she should experience the joy of a mother.

III. The Coming of Sorrow to the Shunammite's Home (vv. 18-21).

1. The child which brought joy to her home was suddenly taken away. How many homes are like this! Surely do we begin to enjoy life until death enters and snatches away some loved one. The cause of his death was probably sunstroke, for the heat of the sun at harvest time in this country is very intense. When the boy complained of his head, the father sent him home to his mother. By noon the child died and the mother laid him upon the bed of the man of God. Fath prompted her to do this. She did not make preparation for burial, but for restoration to life (Heb. 11:35).

IV. The Mother Goes to Elisha (vv. 22-28).

When one is in trouble or sorrow the best place to go is to the man of God who is able to give counsel and comfort. Happy is the one who in the days of prosperity and sunshine has so related himself to God and His prophets that he can have help and sympathy in time of trouble.

1. She took hold of Elisha's feet (v. 27). This was the eastern way of enforcing a petition. She passed by Gehazi. She would not be content with the servant when the master could be reached.

2. She chided the prophet (v. 28). "Did I desire a son?" This implies that it would have been better not to have had a child than to have lost him so soon.

V. The Child Restored (vv. 29-37).

1. Gehazi's fruitless errand (vv. 29-31). He hurried away and placed the prophet's staff upon the child's face, but it did not revive. Perhaps the fault lay in Gehazi—his lack of faith. The woman seemed to perceive his lack; she would not trust him. She would not go until Elisha was willing to go along. This fruitless errand of Gehazi shows the worthlessness of the forms of religion when used by those who have no faith in them.

2. Elisha's efficient service (vv. 32-37). He went to the house where the dead child was. (1) He prayed (v. 33). He knew that no one but God could help, so he closed the door, shutting all others out. Our service to men should be preceded by prayer. (2) He stretched himself upon the child (v. 34). He brought his warm body into touch with the cold body of the child. God blesses and saves through the warm touch of those who are in touch with Him. After we pray we should get into actual touch with those dead in trespasses and sin. God's method of saving the world is through the ministry of saved men and women.

A Daily Prayer.

Keep back thy servant also from presumptuous sins; let them not have dominion over me; then shall I be upright, and I shall be innocent from the great transgression. Let the words of my mouth, and the meditation of my heart be acceptable in thy sight, O Lord, my strength, and my Redeemer.—Psalm 19:13-14.

Wickedness As a Fire.

Wickedness burns as a fire; it shall devour the briars and thorns.

—Isaiah, 9:18.

RENE MARAN



U. S. Must Share in World

Pinning his faith on the deathless epigram that "A house divided against itself cannot stand," Melvin A. Traylor, president of the First Trust and Savings bank, today sounded a warning against exuberant American business patriotism.

When one-half of the world goes down and the other half goes up it is time to sit up and take notice of the miracle, he believes. Russia, Germany and central Europe portray realities of the first half and the American continents partners of the second half. Great Britain, France and western Europe stand betwixt and between.

"It seems to me that opinion in the United States toward the financial situation in Europe is changing more than we realize, at least among bankers and business men," declared Mr. Traylor. "People are coming to understand the seriousness of the situation and the inevitable fact that the United States bears a great responsibility in it."

"If we do not take our place in European politico-economics we forsee a seven-year period of falling prices in the United States, which also means that profits, dissatisfaction and unemployment. Optimistic predictions that American business has already turned the corner seem to me totally unjustified."

"It seems trite to repeat the fact that the causes of depression are international and that any remedy which will cure them cannot come from one country alone—that is from the United States. Yet millions of people in this country do not understand this axiom. They expect normal conditions to return to us with a bland disregard for the rest of the world."

Undoubtedly the United States can struggle through alone and go on living if the rest of the world collapses, but at a price, a heavy price. It would mean a return to the standard of living of 100 years ago. The others would decline at the expense of the country. An enormous portion of the material comfort of which we are now so proud would have to disappear."

Mr. Traylor is convinced that finance and economics cannot be walled off from politics, as many statesmen have chosen to assume. In such a titanic task as the reconstitution of the world they must act together, and that can be done, he thinks, only by some sort of association of nations.

"I have never traveled outside the United States," he said, "and I assume that I am a good 100 percent American, yet I think that the mischief done in Congress during the fight against President Wilson and the Treaty of Versailles will take twenty-five years or more to unravel. Political passion excited an incredible amount of aversion for sound business principles. Millions of people were convinced of evil where no evil existed."

L. H. Jones

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Columbia, Ky.

Cumberland County Oil News.

[BY T. EARLE WILLIAMS.]

The No. 2 on the L. D. Potts farm, in Irish Bottom, is reported to have been drilled in, but owing to the lack of telephone communication the report has not been verified.

The Nos. 1 and 2 on the Frank Radford farm were shot last week but the results of the shooting has not yet been determined.

The E. J. Schabelitz Oil Co. are drilling at 425 feet in their No. 1, on the A. A. Morrison farm, on Dry Fork of Brush Creek. This test will be drilled to the "lower Sunny Brook" sand, and is being watched with considerable interest by the oil fraternity here. It is located about a mile east of the Brush Creek pool and if oil is found will mean a considerable extension of that field and cause quite a renewal of activities there. It should come in by the last of the week.

The McClinton Oil Co., No. 1, on the Wm. Ragel farm on the Wm. Ragel farm, on the Vaughn Fork of Bear Creek, is drilling at 250 feet, and should be in by time this goes to press. The test is a mile east of the wells on Bear Creek and will mean a considerable extension of that pool should oil be found.

The same people are now moving to a location on the G. W. Coop, Jr., farm, and about 450 feet north of the No. 1, on said farm—they being required to resume operations there at this time by the terms of the lease.

The No. 1 on the Coop farm after being pumped daily for two weeks was put on a twenty-four hour test and pumped 102 barrels of oil, and at the end of the test was pumping at the same rate per hour as when it began and with no decrease in it. Mr. Tom Gartlan, of Monti-

pressure or change of standing of oil in the well.

S. S. Wilson has cased off the pay he found at 165 feet, in the No. 2, on the G. W. Coop, Sr., farm, and is awaiting the arrival of additional tools with which to drill it deeper.

The repairs for Lynch, Wick and McKees rig were shipped some time ago and have been lost in transit, but are expected daily, and upon their arrival those people will commence operations on their part of the G. W. Coop, Sr., lands.

As a result of the activity and favorable developments on Sulphur Creek operators are turning their attentions to the adjoining territory and it is quite certain that tests will be made within the next few months on Kettle Creek on Judio and Gallogay Creeks and vicinity. There is some splendid structures that have never been tested in that section of the county and without a doubt some good results will be obtained there.

Last week we announced that the "South Kentucky Oil & Gas Co., had let a contract for a well to be drilled on the Maud Blythe farm, on Kettle Creek, work to commence immediately upon arrival of the tools." The same people have contracted with the Coe Brothers, of Tompkinsville, to drill a well on the Millard Kerr farm, and about two miles from the "Blyths" farm, work to commence by Feb. 11th. The same company has also let a contract for a well to be drilled on the Anderson farm (which joins the Kerr farm) work to commence at an early date. In the next issue we expect to be able to announce plans for more development work in that section.

C. A. Gartlan, of Lexington, Ky., will start work on his No. 1 on the Wix Donaldson farm, near Neely's Ferry, immediately. Mr. Tom Gartlan, of Monti-

cello, will arrive here Sunday and will have charge of the work.

We have no report on the No. 1 on the James Williams farm, on Casey's Fork, of Marrowbone Creek, and of the No. 1, on the Tom Garves farm, in the Salt Lick Bend, more than that "both are drilling."

Battle Ground, Ind.

Editor News:

We thank you very much for continuing the News for we want it to come on. Find enclosed money order for \$2.00 for renewal. Well, we are sure having winter weather here. 20 below zero, but we are standing it fine. We are all well. Will some one please report to the News how Mrs. Mildred Winfrey is getting along, as I don't hear very often. I believe Miss Katie Taylor would do this for me. I certainly would appreciate and thank her very much

Respectfully,
Mrs. D. H. Bloyd.

North Columbia.

So far as we are able to state at this writing, the health of the community is very good.

What few of our farmers who didn't get rich last year, are making a start toward another crop.

For the benefit of those who love fleas, flies, "skeeters" and other pestiferous insects too numerous to mention, we see no reason why they shouldn't be gratified after this soft winter.

Mrs. Myrtle Rice, of near Cane Valley, visited W. F. Squires and family several days last week.

Miss Della Smith, who made up a large order for a manufacturing company, recently, has been very busy delivering to those who composed the order.

Uncle Joe says he can't see

"It is better to have it and not need it, than to need it and not have it."

Business Conditions Of To-Day

Demand that Your Property be protected, to the fullest extent, against all hazards of loss.

This Agency Protects its customers against every form of loss, at No Added Expense. It furnishes expert Fire Prevention SERVICE.

REED BROS.

Insure in All Its Branches.

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and Hear the
March
Amberol
Records

4456 Bonnie Maggie Tammie	Glen Killion
4457 Wonderland of Dreams—Violin	Rex Kleene Hall
4458 In My Heart On My Mind All Day Long and I Wonder If You Still Care For Me—Xylophone	Singer Lou Chika "Frisco"
4459 Dapper Dan	Milly Jones and Ernest Hall
4460 There's Only One Pal After All	Edward Allen
4461 It's You—Fox Trot	Rudy Wiedoeft's Californians
4462 A Mother's Crown	Margaret A. Freer
4463 Yorktown's Centennial March	United States Marine Band
4464 The Shop Girl (A Marine Band Stone Scene)	Justine Roberts
4465 Tea Cup Girl—Fox Trot	Lena Berg's Hawaiian Orchestra
4466 Jesus, I Come To Thee	John Young and Frederick Wheeler
4467 Remember The Name	Betty Lane Shepherd and Lewis James
4468 Little Min-nie Ha! Ha! (Be My Little Indian Squaw)	Isabelle Patricia
4469 My Mother's Evening Prayer	George Wilton Ballard
4470 Weep No More (My Mammy)	—Fox Trot Harry Raderman's Jazz Orchestra
4471 Tuck Me To Sleep (In My Old Kentucky Home)—Xylophone	Singer Lou Chika "Frisco"
4472 Leave Me With A Smile—Fox Trot Club de Vingt Orchestra	
4473 Ka-ka-a—Medley Fox Trot (Intro. to "Dancing Queen" from Grand Marquis' Dance)	Broadway Dance Orchestra
4474 That's How I Believe In You—Irish Eyes	Walter Scanlan
4475 Dream Of Your Smile—Fox Trot Harry Raderman's Jazz Orchestra	
4476 When Shall We Meet Again	Gladys Rice and Lewis James
4477 I've Got My Habits On	Al Bernard and Vernon Dallhart
4478 Tomorrow Land	Charles Hartland and Lewis James
4479 Down In Midnight Town	Premier Quartet
4480 If You Like Me, Like I Like You	Lewis James

HERBERT TAYLOR
COLUMBIA, KENTUCKY.

Farming Implements.

I have a few more Vulcan Harrows, Rastus Plows, Double Shoevel, Lay Off Plows, all kinds of Vulcan Repairs. Steel Singletrees and Doubletrees, Second-hand Section Harrows and Two Row Corn Plows. Will sell at a bargain.

The divorce ratio has increased 20 per cent in the United States in the last ten years.

Forest fires in the United States burn enough wood to supply one hundred thousand homes.

L. M. SMITH
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Advertise in The News if you wish to sell or buy.

FORDSON

The FORD MOTOR CO., announces a reduction in price of Fordson Tractor, effective Friday, Jan. 27, 1922.

NEW PRICE	1921 PRICE	1920 PRICE
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You can see from the above that the FODSON price is now less than half of what it was in 1920, costing very little more than an eight or ten horse power gas engines. We are only allotted 12 Tractors for Adair County this year. Every progressive farmer should own a FORDSON. Let us explain to you how you can own one of the famous FODSONS, with a small Cash Payment, balance on easy terms. We will be glad to give you a demonstration on your farm to prove what a wonderful helper and time saver it is. Ask any of your neighbors that have one, what he thinks of it. We believe that it will only be a short time before we have orders for this years allotment. Think it over and let us have your order.

Buchanan-Lyon Co., Inc.
COLUMBIA.

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